BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Daily Progress:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

We see it stated that Tennessee has furnished 115,000 men for the Confederate army. If this be so, where are the men? We are told that half of Lee's army are North Carolinians; besides we have several brigades scattered at other points. Our army of the West has probably not more than 50,000 men in it. Where then are the 115,000 from Tennessee? Must be nearly all killed, for not one-third of them can be found, in all the armies of the Confederacy, to answer roll call. A Tennessee paper claims that that State has furnished a larger number of troops than any other save Virginia. The War Department will show that North Carolina leads either of them. We are taken to task because we express the opinion that Tennessee will go back to the Federal Union. Time will show. We remember what blowing we had about the loyalty of Kentucky, but now no man is such a fool as to claim Kentucky as a Confederate State, notwithstanding she has representatives at Richmond. We sympathize with those Tennesseeans that are with us, but the number of her sons in the Federal army, the number that have taken the oath, and the sympathies of the people, as shown by the correspondents of our own papers, all go to show that the "Volunteer State" is most fearfully divided. We have heard it positively asserted, and doubt not but there is much truth in the assertion, that Bragg lost ten thousand men in his retreat from Tullahoma to Chattanooga.

We are told Tennessee is to be reclaimed in the Spring! When the sky falls we shall catch larks.—If we could not hold Tennessee and Kentucky when we had them, with all the resources they gave us, no sane man will for a moment suppose that we can retake them. If we can keep Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia from being overrun we shall do well.

Lincoln's Mssage.

To gratify the curiosity of the public, we give this document entire this morning. We may make comment hereafter—have no room now.

Sale of State Bonds.—Fifty thousand 6 per cent. bonds, issued for the benefit of the Chathams Railroad Company, were sold in this city, by Messrs. Creech & Litchford, auctioneers, on yesterday. The prices were as follows: $10,00 at 305; $19,500 at 300; $10,500 at 295; $10,000 at 290—averaging about 298.

At the same time $2,000 new State sixes brought 265, and $2,000 brought 250.

The Supreme Court will meet in this city on Dec. 30th of this year, the General Assembly having restored the Winter Term.

It will be remembered that the Spring Terms of the Superior Courts have been restored with jurisdiction of actions of *tort*—i. e., of slander, assault and battery, riots, &c., and of criminal actions. The Spring Terms of the Courts of Equity will have jurisdictions of bills of injunction and sequestration, and suits for partition of land.

We are requested to state that a small deaf mute boy, left the Institute in this City on Sunday last, and is supposed to be endeavoring to make his way to his home in Guilford county. He is about twelve years old, spare made, and wore a soldier's cap, an old pair of pantaloons, much worn and patched, and had a small bundle in his hand. He can hear a little and also endeavors to articulate. Any information of his whereabouts will be gladly received by the Principal of the Institution.

There was another explosion at the Powder Mills of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, on yesterday afternoon. We learn that the *incorporating house* was again blown up. No lives lost. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of damage.

If you want choice apples call at *Myner's.*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1863. NO. 31.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Telegraphic reports for the Press Association.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

Richmond, Dec. 15.—Northern papers of the 12th, according to Chase's figures, estimates that the national debt will amount on the 1st July, 1864, to 1,687,000,000; and on the 1st July, 1865, to 2,232,000,000.

The captured steamer, *Chesapeake,* called off the harbor of St. Johns and took on board Captain Parker, of the privateer *Retribution,* who took command. The latest advices represent her near Cape Sable.

Banks arrived at New Orleans, on the 3d instant, from Brazos. No further news concerning the expedition.

Official reports show a deficiency in the corn crop of the United States of 140,000,600 bushels.

Result of draft, so far as ascertained, 60,000 men, and $12,000,000.

The Navy Department has thirteen vessels in pursuit of the *Chesapeake.*

Gen. Comonfort was killed near San Louis Potosi in a fight with the Juarez troops. The French had possession of the Queretaro. The Juarez government is powerless. Anarchy reigns within its jurisdiction.

Lincoln has pardoned E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, from the penalty of treason for accepting the office of Brigadier General in the rebel service.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates to the 28th.

The steamer *Rappahannock,* one of four vessels lately sold in England to the Confederates, sailed from Sheerness on the 26th, to Calais, in an unfinished state. She had a gang of carpenters aboard. She is pierced for eight guns. She was seized by the French custom house authorities and subsequently released.

French deficit owing to Mexican and Chinese wars reported to be ten millions pounds.

Two divisions of the Russian army were under orders to take the field.

The Wurtemburg government urges the immediate occupations of Holstein.

Polish affairs unchanged.

Dispatches from India announce the illness of Lord Elgin. No hopes of his recovery.

The *Times* says the English Cabinet has declined to join the proposed Congress.

From Charleston—Loss of a Yankee Monitor.

Charleston, Dec. 14.—No firing to-day and nothing unusual, except that we have one monitor less to fight. An official dispatch from Gen. Walker, at Pocotaligo, 14th, says the Yankee paper, *New South,* published at Beaufort, received by flag of truce, contains a report of the sinking of the monitor *Weehawken,* in a gale off Charleston harbor, Monday, December 7th. Twenty-eight lives were lost.

[Second dispatch.]

Charleston, Dec. 15—No firing last night. All quiet this morning.

[Third dispatch.]

Charleston, Dec. 15.—No firing last night. Nothing new this morning.

From East Tennessee.

Bristol, Dec. 15.—The situation remains unchanged in front.

Some two hundred of those wounded at Knoxville, have arrived here.

Lt. Gus. MaGee, of Morgan's staff who escaped with him, has arrived in Russell county, *en route* to Richmond. He left Gen. Morgan at Cincinnati and is satisfied he is safe in our lines.

Congressional.

Richmond, Dec. 15.—A highly important debate took place in the House on the Impressment law. The Supreme Court of Georgia, in a recent decision, declared that when impressments are made the value must be ascertained by disinterested appraisers. The Judiciary Committee this morning reported a bill repealing the past law, which provides that State Commissioners shall not fix prices, and specifying that local appraisers shall always fix the price, and repealing the act of April last. After a lengthy debate, the bill was finally referred back to the Judiciary Committee

The Military Committee reported back the Senate bill to prevent the reception of substitutes hereafter with a slight amendment, which after a long debate was unanimously adopted and sent at once to the Senate.

During the discussion an important amendment was offered that all principals of substitutes shall be held liable to service. Rejected—yeas 30, nays 39. This however is no index of the sentiments of members on that subject of putting the principals in the army on which their minds are unsettled. The subject will come up for future action.

A Special Committee was appointed to devise a plan to facilitate the settlement of claims of soldiers' widows.

The Senate held a short session.

The Committee on Postal Affairs reported a bill for the appointment of an Assistant Postmaster General beyond the Mississippi, and creating the office of Third Auditor, in accordance with the President's recommendations.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR RENT.

ON THURSDAY THE 24TH INST., WE WILL rent for the year 1864, to the highest bidder, for R. K. Ferrell, Adm'r of E. C. Belvin, dec'd., the dwelling House and Lot in the Eastern Ward, formerly occupied by the deceased.

Also, at the same time, two dwelling Houses in the Western Ward, one formerly occupied by the late William Ashley, and one formerly owned by the late Miss Margaret Eastwood.

The renting to take place at 12 o'clock, M.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 16-2t Auctioneers.

NOTICE

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON SUNday, the 6th December, two Mules and one Horse. One of the Mules is a dark bay, with a scar on his hind ankle, the other a light bay. The Horse is a very dark bay, very tall, both hind feet white. I will pay a liberal reward for information so I can get them. I suppose they are trying to get back to Kinston.

Dec 14-tf J. P. HARDEE.

FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.

JUST RECEIVED, TWELVE STANDS OF SUPERior Pewter Candle Moulds, each stand containing 18 Moulds, all complete with wires, wick hook and scraper. Six candles weigh 14½ ounces to the pound. Apply to

M. GRUSMAN,
Dec 14-3t* Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.

June 25-9m

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY one for the delivery to me, in Raleigh, of my fine Hunting Case Gold Watch. Said Watch was stolen from my pocket on the train coming down this side of Salisbury, on Thursday night, by a villain who was spotted at the time and arrested very soon after, but too late, as he had disposed of the Watch in some way, so that it could not be found. Said Watch is marked "J. T. J."—the letters, however, resemble G. T. G. very much.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Nov. 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My andress, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

HOTEL SERVANTS:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO HIRE FOR THE ensuing year

One good MALE COOK,
One good FEMALE COOK,

and a number of competent men as Hotel Waiters.

Those who may be able to produce unquestionable evidence of their character, &c., will be liberally compensated, payable monthly if desired.

Apply to the undersigned at Mansion House in Charlotte, N. C. [Dec 15-5t*] WM. P. MOORE.
Columbia South Carolinian will copy above five times and send bill to W. P. M.

Provost Marshal's Office,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15-2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

WANTED,

A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A YOUNG MAN with Collegiate education. He will Teach either Private, Common or Subscription School, but prefers being an Assistant in some Academy. Address

"A TEACHER,"
Dec 15-2t* Pacific P. O., N. C.

SOMETHING RARE.

FOR SALE AT JNO. C. PALMER'S. SEVERAL very fine Gold Hunting Case and open face English Lever Watches, two of which are new. Dec 15-3t*

TWO TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

ON THE 18TH OF DECEMBER NEXT, AT THE late residunce of Toliver Terrell, deceased, in the county of Franklin, 9 miles North of Louisburg and 5 miles South of Jones' Springs, I will sell by public vendue, five or six hundred acres of Land, on the East end of the tract on which my Testator lived. This tract has 100 acres of low grounds, on Sandy Creek, besides highland now fenced and under cultivation—150 acres in virgin growth, of the very best Tobacco Land, and much in second growth of pines that will produce tobacco without the aid of stimulants.

Also, one other tract of about 150 acres, on the West end of the same tract. About 50 acres in the best virgin growth, the balance enclosed and under cultivation. No buildings on either tract, but good building sites and timber in abundance and convenient on each.

At the same time will be sold the crops of Corn, Fodder and Shucks, stock of Hogs and Cattle, 2 Mules, 1 Yoke Oxen, Wheat Thrasher, Fan Mill, Family Carriage, 1 Road Wagon, Ox Wagon, a 1 Horse Wagon, Corn Sheller, St. Clair's Straw Cutter, 1 set Grist Mill Irons, 1 set Saw Mill Irons, 1 pair Mill Stones, a good selection of Books, and a live bear 2 years old. Also, 20 hhds. Tobacco.

Terms.—Twelve months credit or cash for any of the property.

The land will be sold at 2 o'clock precisely. The other property at the usual hour.

N. B. MASSENBURG,
Dec 20-5t* Executor of Toliver Terrell, dec'd.

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE

Office Chatham R. R. Company,
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1863.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, will be sold at public Auction, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, in the city of Raleigh, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent. State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the 1st day of January, 1883.

These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 28-tawtd President.
Standard, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin, will copy twice a week till day.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET. RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE A SPLENdid assortment of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a beautiful variety of Ladies' and Satin Shoes and Gaiters. Also a large lot of Cotton Yarns of assorted numbers.

Also one dozen Double Barreled Pocket Cannons, French invention—shoot ten times in as many seconds.

Apply early and procure your winter supplies of Shoes and Boots before the rise in price.

Terms strictly cash on delivery.

Nov 21-1m J. H. KIRKHAM.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy one month each.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,

J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.,
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1863, I WILL sell, at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., the entire cargoes of Steam Ships

LUCY AND PET,

with large consignments from other ships, consisting of

DRY GOODS.

42 cases Dark and Fancy Prints
4 do Super French Black Broad Cloth
3 do Gray Army Cloth, superior
5 do Steel Grey Cassimere
2 do Fancy Tweeds
2 do Heavy Mixed Seal Skins
2 do do Velvet Pile
8 bales Grey Wool Shirts
2 cases Fancy Wove do
3 bales Welsh Flannels
6 cases Long Cloth Shirts, Linen Fronts
1 bale Brown Canton Flannel
1 bale Diaper and Bath Towels
3 cases Silk and Bandana H'dk'fs
1 case Hoop Skirts and Corsets
3 cases Superior Black Bombazine
1 do Black Poplin
6 do do Alpacca
1 do Hermetta Cloth
1 do Black Cashmere
1 do 6-4 Black Alpacca
1 do Royal Merino
4 do French DeLaines
4 do Fancy Mohairs
2 do White Muslin
3 do East India Blue Unions
1 do Linen Sheeting
1 do Irish Linens
6 do Long Cloth
10 do Unbleached Sheeting, 36 inch, super
1 do White Jackonet
8 do Flax Thread, assorted colours
2 do Linen Tape and Bobbins
3 do Tooth Brushes
4 do Combs
1 do Black Italian Sewing Silk
3 do Pins, Kirby's
1 do Pearl Buttons
2 do Agate do

24 do 2500 prs Cotton Cards
1 do Card Clothing, 220 sheets, 36 x 4, No. 32 wire
60 M Ring Travellers
180 Sheep Skins
6 cases Felt Hats, Men and Boys

1 do Hair, Cloth, Hearth, Shoe and Infant Brushes
3 do Briar Root Pipes

LEATHER AND SHOES.

26 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
2 cases Kip Boots
3 cases Blk and Bro. Harness Sides
1 case Shoe Lining
4 bales English Sole Leather
104 cases superior make and finish Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
60 cases E. I. Army Bluchers

5 cases Shoe Thread

2 casks Mason's Blacking

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

11 casks Files, well assorted
3 casks Hinges, well assorted
3 casks Screws, do do
10 cases Canada Axes
2 casks Shoemaker's Tools, assorted
2 casks Table Knives and Forks, bags Shot, Wire Tin Safes, patent Wire Dish Covers, Ladles, Cream and Egg Whips, Machine Brass Chain, Dog and Land Chains, Sofa Springs, Iron Bedsteads
4 cases Tacks
396 boxes Terne Plate
9 ingots Block Tin
10 casks Zinc

ROPE, BAGGING AND TWINE.

28 coils Manilla Rope
10 bales Bagging
10 bales Twine

GROCERIES.

900 bags Rio Coffee, prime
30 do Cape do do
121 boxes English Brown Soap
7 cases Brown Windsor Soap
40 cases Stearine and Adamantine Candles
20 Hf-chests Congou Tea
50 cases Sublime Salad Oil

STATIONERY.

16 cases Letter, Foolscap and Note Paper
2 do Steel Pens
1 do Pen Holders
1 do Red Ink

DRUGS.

17 casks pure White Lead
10 casks Alcohol
9 kegs Saltpetre
1 barrel Sulphur
1 cask Sugar Lead
10 kegs Color. Potash
9 barrels Borax
2 cases Cod Liver Oil
119 drums Linseed Oil
12 casks Linfeed Oil
8 drums Parasine Oil
30 cases Lamp Black
360 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda
300 ounces Quinine
30 boxes Extract Logwood

SALT.

232 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
165 sacks Turk's Island Salt

LIQUORS, &c.

73 barrels Bourbon Whiskey
83 cases Scotch do
40 do Pure Holland Gin
61 do Champaigne, qts and pints
82 do Claret
30 do 60 doz Jeffry's Pale Ale
Dec 7-td

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

One square, one day.....$1 00 | One week.....$ 5 00
Two days.....1 50 | Two weeks.....10 00
Three days.....2 00 | Three weeks.....12 50
Four days.....2 50 | One month.....20 00
Five days.....3 00 | Two months.....30 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted daily, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH FOR SALE.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE ON Saturday the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Towles' Auction Room, the very desirable House and Lot lately occupied by Mrs. R. E. Goodwin, dec'd. This property is eligibly situated on Fayetteville Street, and is one of the most pleasant parts of the City. The house is a good two story building and has all the necessary out houses attached. The lot lies beautifully for further improvements and contains an acre of ground.

Also, for rent at the same time, the Store House on Fayetteville Street, now occupied by Mr. F. I. Wilson, as an Auction Room. It has a large store room attached and an excellent cellar. Possession will be given for both property on the 1st day of January ensuing.

Terms cash or note with approved security.

Dec 15-3t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auc'r.

FOR SALE.

TWO N. C. STATE BONDS, OLD SIXES.
Dec 15-3t* W. H. JONES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d instant, a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Trustees of G. F. College, consisting of Pianos, Parlor Furniture, Beds, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Comforts, Table Ware, Washbowls, Bedsteads, Pitchers, Chairs, Hogs, Cattle, &c.

The Trustees have ordered the sale of this property because it is liable to become damaged for want of suitable rooms in which to store it.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Dec 14-td Sec. of the Board.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, AT the late residence of Thos. J. Lemay, deceased, in the county of Johnston, 13 miles South-east of Raleigh, on the road leading from Rand's Mill to Smithfield, I will sell to the highest bidder all the crop of Corn, (150 bbls.) Fodder, Shucks, Wheat, Peas, Potatoes, &c., &c.

Also, about 35 fat Hogs, besides stock Hogs of Sows and Pigs, Shoats, six or seven Horses and Mules; all of the stock of Cattle, some very fine Milch Cows in the lot; a small flock of Sheep; all farm implements, consisting of Wagons, Carts, Plows and all other implements usually found on a well regulated plantation.

Also, one family Carriage, one Rockaway—harness to each.

Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture; the furniture in house consisting in part of fine Parlor Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Bed and Bed Clothing, Blankets, (good quality,) Bedsteads, Sideboards and many other articles now scarce and desirable, not necessary to mention.

Also, a large and well selected Library of Standard and Miscellaneous Books.

At the same time and place will be hired out for the next year some sixteen or eighteen likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and boys.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. P. MIAL,
Dec 9-6t Administrator.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;

The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.

THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

IMPORTANT SALE.

WEDNESDAY THE 23RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder, on the premises at Joyner's Depot, Wilson County, on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, my Lot, containing about five acres of land, on which is a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House and Barn, newly built, a large Wagon Shop with three setts Carpenters Tools, a Shoe Shop with full setts shoe and harness makers Tools, a lot of Paints, Oils, and painters utensils, a lot of Timber for the wagon business, Iron for plow hoes, &c. Also one Steam Saw Mill, with two Grist Mills attached; two log wheels, one pair large Mules, with wagon and harness, one yoke Oxen, two work Horses, some Sows and Pigs, with some fat Hogs, a lot of new Plow Hoes. Also, Axes, Grub Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Buggy's and Harness, Axles and Buggy Springs. Also, one Young Jack, &c., &c.

The above works are all now in operation and the hands can be hired for another year.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

Dec 5-10t* W. W. FLOWERS.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT DURHAM'S, ON THE 16TH INstant, 12 likely young NEGROES, for cash.

Dec 3-td* R. F. MORRIS, Auctioneer.

NEW TANNERY.

MOSES & JORDAN WILL TAN ALL SPLIT Hides for one-third and all Skins for one-half. The owner of the hides shall have the preference of the Yard's part at what it is selling for from the Yard at the time. Location nine miles South-east of Raleigh, and within three-quarters of a mile of Auburn, on the N. C. R. R.

Dec 2-12t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL ON TUESDAY the 22d day of December, at public sale two tracts of land adjoining each other. These lands are situated six miles Southwest of Raleigh, on the Holly Springs road, well watered and well timbered. The home tract consists of 244 acres, well improved, good dwelling, store house, barn and stables. There is a good young Orchard on the farm. The other is in good farming order, and has some 65 acres on the tract. Both of these tracts can be bought jointly and privately before the day of sale. I will also sell at the same time and place one pair No. 1 mules, some Sows and Pigs, Farming Utensils, &c.

Dec 8-sod3w C. A. LACK.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lacy & Harris, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm are put to whom the business is transferred, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Harris, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Harris tenders his sincere acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

CHARLES M. HARRIS.
Sept 8-tf

WANTED,

CORDAGE, OF ALL OLD NORTH CAROLINA sizes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. [illegible]
Aug 26-tf

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of national affairs, our renewed and profoundest gratitude is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars to aid an inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Brittannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports.

The Emperor of France, has, by a like proceeding promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade, and other belligerent operations between the Government and several of the maratime powers, but they have been discussed, and, as far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and natural good will.

It is especially gratifying that our Prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave-trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of the possessory claims in Washington Territory arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed in an amicable spirit to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial Powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Schedt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The long pending controversy between this government and that of Chili, touching the seizure of Setana, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties.

The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicarauga are in course of amicable ajustment.

In conformity with principles set forth in my last annual message I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have accredited a Minister to that Republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state or international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country, and of United States citizens abroad.

In regard to some Governments, these rights are at leat partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have resided in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof for want of guides to the proper source of information.

These might be supplied by requiring clerks of courts, where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalizations effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department the names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this government as citizens.

Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of his government.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under the pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service.

I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or even civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

In common with our Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the Empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon designed to bring the country in the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the Minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Yedo.—Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire from the Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between the capital and the national forts along the seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communications, established with any reasonable outlay, would be ecenomical as well as affective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service.

The Consular system of the United States under the enactments of the last Congress begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights.

In protecting commercial interests our Consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood.

I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

I again submit to your consideration the expedieney of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration, although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred.

There is stil a great deficiency in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines as well of iron as the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the government. Injuries unforseen by the government and unintended, may in some cases have been inflicted on the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land by persons in the service of the United States.

As this government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners.

If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law.

Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered (and damages awarded by Admiralty Courts.) and in other cases where this government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any other existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the acts as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionably illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the Army and Navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied.—No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incidental to a great war more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements, $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21.

Of the receipts, there were received from customs $66,-059,642 40; from internal revenue, $37,640,787 95; from direct tax, $1,485,108 61; from lands, $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources, $8,046,615 35, and from loans, $776,682,361 57. making the aggregate $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were for the civil service, $23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,526 59; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846 51; for the War Department, $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,635 07, making the aggregate $895,796,-630 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21.

But the payments of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts; and their amount, $181,086,635 07, should therefore be deducted both from receipts and disbursements.

This being done, there remains as actual receipts $720,-089,089 79, and the actual disbursements $714,709,995 58—leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debt will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of:

First. The military operations of the year detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second. The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third. The exchange of prisoners fully set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock.

Fourth. The operations under the act of enrolling and calling out the national forces—detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General.

Fifth. The organization of the Invalid Corps, and

Sixth The operations of the several departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report itself. The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency.

If the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade.—From returns received at the Navy Department it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over thirteen millions of dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 538 vessels, completed and in course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad or armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself.

The armored vessels in our navy completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other Power. But while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in navel vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced from the want of such governmental establishments.

The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has on repeated occasion been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and it is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication.

I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the Western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within a little more than two years, exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artizans in the production of war vessels which has created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public work, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the spring of 1861 to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase.

It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to effect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army.

I, therefore, respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by a definite provision on this subject which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing Midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform.

In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers for which legal provision has been made at the Naval School, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy.

The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the present fiscal year, the financial condition of the Post-Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditures—the latter amounting to $11,314 206 34, and the former to $11,168 789 59, leaving a deficiency of but $150,414 25.

In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $6,646 775 49, the postal receipts being $2,643 722 19 less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportion has been about twenty-five per cent.; but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced 35 per cent.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service. The international Conference of Postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June.

The principle established by the conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future Postal Conventions, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions and other matters of public concern pertaining to this department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal year was three million eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash. One million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the Homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes.

It also appears that the sale of public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statemen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them.

This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers, the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation, and the grants to railway companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, which, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possession.

This policy has received its most signal and benificent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last before mentioned the quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land have been taken up under its provisions.

This fact and the amount of scales furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States.

I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure, to the greatest practical extent, its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country, in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising by appropriate legislation a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is hoped that the effect of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements and emigrants.

Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system.

Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity.—The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the good in this District to your generous and fostering care. The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi river and the Northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time.

Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a Convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial address to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific railroad, under auspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion. The enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results; the Rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling, and opinion at home and abroad was not satisfactory. With other signs the popular elections then just past indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while, amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity, that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause.

Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarters as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise the blockade. We had failed to elicit from European governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary Emancipation proclamation issued in September was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received in the war service. The policy of Emancipation and of employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration the government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and as was anticipated, was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into two distinct parts, with no practical communication between them.

Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control, and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of these States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into new territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full 100,000 are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks.

These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and cotemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported and criticised, and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with a reference to a resumption of the national authority in the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a Proclamation—a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this Proclamation it will appear (as is believed) that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it.

The man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withheld the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and executive authorities. It is also proffered that if in any of the States named a State government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State government set up in this particular way? This section of the constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to republican government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to or even within the State, and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State government constructed in whole or in preponderating part, from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former movements.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the United States, and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery.

Those laws and proclamations were put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them the fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were intended. To new abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith.

I may add, at this point, while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

For those and other reasons it is thought best that support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of farfeited rights, which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms he shall deem wisest for the public ieterest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States.

It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if to this extent this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without danger of harm. It will save labor, and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon the subject? This subject is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too loug, or be taken too soon.

In some States the elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A? And if A and B should agree how can they know but that the general government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objections to the premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committees on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the denouement as to avoid embarrassment from this source, saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with rights restored.

It is not said that other classes and other terms will never be included, saying that reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specific way. It is not said it will never be accepted in any other way. The movements by State action for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation.

And while I do not repeat nor detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged; and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation. In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look for a time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction.

Hence our chieftest care must still be directed to the army and navy, which have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well; and it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms we do honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom more than to others the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 8, 1863.

The following Proclamation is appended to the Message.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to give reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, and

Whereas, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States, and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclomation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare, and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, and

Whereas, With reference to the said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations and provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves, and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to assume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States:

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decisions of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner, abide and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decisions of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate government above the rank of Colonel in the army, of Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion.

All who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, who have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States, at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord, 1860, each having taken the oath herein said, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be Republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereby the benefit of the constitutional provision which declares that

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistant, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is engaged as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the sub-divisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained subject only to the modifications made necessary by the condition hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said condition, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive.

And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them.

And, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States of America the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN FRANKLINTON, N. C.

HOUSE CONTAINING SIX FINE ROOMS, double office with two rooms, good garden, and necessary out-houses. Address

J. A. PITMAN

Dec 14-3t* Franklinton, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.

Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & Co.

LOST,

YESTERDAY, BETWEEN GEO. T. COOKE'S and the Presbyterian Church, a black lace Veil. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Post office.

Dec 14

Merchants' Bank of Newbern,

GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 7, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months has been declared payable on demand.

Dec 12-3t* W. W. CLARK, Cashier.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after the day the 5th day of January, 1864.

Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

STRAYED,

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT THE FIRST of October, one large Ox, mostly black, white in the tips of the horns sawed off—marks not recollected. When last heard from he was at Dr. Leach's, in Johnson county, and is no doubt trying to get back to the Eastern part of the State, where he was raised. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery.

L. F. KOONCE.

Dec 10-4t Raleigh, N. C.

Standard copy 3t weekly and send bill to L. L. K.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.

Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,

COMPANY SHOPS, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 12th instant.

Dec 7-4t J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Standard copy 4t.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to me, attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH.

Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the State Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-house are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Nov 30-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

TO HIRE,

ON THE 23D INST. I SHALL HIRE OUT PUBLICLY, at Clayton, Johnston county, N. C., for the ensuing year, several good Farm Hands and House Servants. [Dec 15-5t] R. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED.

TO HIRE, A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT.

Dec 15-tf MRS. F. P. MILLER.

Office Medical Examining Board,

Raleigh, Dec. 7th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE EXAMining Board will hereafter meet as follows:

At General Hospital, No. 7, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At General Hospital, No. 8, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Medical Director:

THOS. HILL, Sr. Surgeon.

Dec 8-1w

Standard copy 1 week.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to

T. J. HOLT,

Nov 26-eodtf Raleigh, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

Aug 21-tf EDWARD WARREN, M. D. Raleigh, N. C.